

# INTRODUCTORY LETTER

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

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*New Town, 31st May, 1843.*

SIR,

IN accordance with the request of Your Excellency, that I would undertake the compilation of certain Statistical Returns connected with this Colony for the three years ending with 1841, I have prepared the following Tables, which I have now the honour of forwarding, and which I think embrace all points of any moment. These are so drawn up, that, if it meets with Your Excellency's approbation, they can either be printed so as to bind up with the former Returns, compiled by the late Colonial Secretary, or they may be formed into a separate pamphlet. Since they were compiled many documents have been forwarded to me containing statistical information for the year 1842; but, as the introduction of those into the body of this book would have interfered with Your Excellency's wish that the two periods of three years ending with 1838 and 1841 should be respectively compared, I have excluded them from the Tables: but in the following explanations of them I shall avail myself of any such information as may tend to elucidate the condition of the Colony.

In analysing Table No. 1, it will be seen that the revenue derived from the Customs, which had exhibited a falling off during the three years ending with 1838, had increased during the following three years from £70,000 to £85,000, or 21 per cent. ; and, if the over-importation of 1840 had not been so great, there is no doubt but that this rate would have been much higher.

The revenue derived from the Post Office has increased at a still more rapid rate,—viz. from £4800 to £6500, or 35 per cent. ; a rate nearly treble that at which the population has increased during the same period. This is principally to be attributed to the increased facilities of communication. The revenue derived from the Post Office for 1842, when the uniform rate of 4*d.* was charged on every Letter, amounted to £7624. It must, however, be remembered, that the system of franking letters con-



connected with Convicts was abolished, and that the large sum of £3425 consisted of transfers from the Military Chest on account of Postage formerly paid for by the loan of Convict Messengers.

The whole Fixed Revenue during the three years ending with 1838 had increased at the rate of 7 per cent. only; whereas, during the three years under consideration, the increase had been from £98,081 to £114,319, or 16 per cent.; that is, 4 per cent. above that of the population. The Total Revenue, which had not increased at all for the three former years, had during the latter three advanced at the rate of 64 per cent., or from £144,562 to £237,381. If, however, we deduct, as in fairness we ought to do, the balance available from former years from each of these sums, we shall have the increase from £127,709 to £185,803, or at the rate of 45 per cent. One reason why the Total Revenue had increased so much more than the Fixed or Ordinary Revenue is, that the amount derived from the Sale of Crown Land amounted in 1841 to £64,070; whereas in 1838 it only reached £12,281.

In proceeding to analyse Table No. 2, it would appear that the Expenditure has actually been diminished under the heads of the Civil, Judicial, and Police Establishments; that a slight increase has taken place under the heads of the Ecclesiastical Establishments<sup>t</sup> and Schools, absolutely called for by the extended wants of the inhabitants; and that the principal increase has been made under the head of Miscellaneous, which embraces the expenses chargeable on the Land Fund. In again comparing the progress of the two periods, we shall see that the result is equally in favour of the latter. In the former, the Expenditure had advanced at the rate of 29 per cent., in the latter at only 20; although, as it has been above observed, the Revenue had increased at the astonishing rate of 64 per cent. in the same three years. From the information furnished me for 1842, I find that the Revenue had fallen from £242,432 to £220,119: but the Land Revenue for 1841 amounted to £64,000; whereas that of last year was only £21,900, showing a difference in this item alone of £42,000. This, with the falling off in the Customs to the extent of £5000, clearly proves the great depression which every kind of business experienced; and which is further confirmed by comparing the Returns furnished from the Customs of the Number of Vessels inwards and outwards for that year, and of the Value of Imports and Exports when compared with those of 1841. This depression may chiefly be attributed to the following causes:—1839-40 was a year of high prices, from the great scarcity which prevailed in New South Wales, and from the large demand not only made by that colony for every kind of produce, but also by the new colonies of Southern Australia and Port Phillip, which were at that time almost entirely supplied from Van Diemen's Land. The influx of capital consequent on this caused a feverish excitement, and all projects for the profitable employment of money were favourably listened to, particularly

if connected with Port Phillip, where the possibility of realizing enormous profits by risking a small sum was a bait too tempting to be resisted, and the gambling propensities of human nature were called into action; and there were few, possessing the means, who did not venture to embark some portion of their property in schemes which would now startle many from their wildness. At length the tide turned, and a sudden transition took place from unbounded confidence to general distrust. The value of Colonial grain was at the same time reduced, and kept under, by the large importations of Foreign Wheat into Sydney and the adjacent settlements; and the great over-trading of 1840 caused the exchanges to be unfavourable, and, by abstracting large sums from the Colony, hastened to increase the catalogue of evils. In short, there is no doubt that, had it not been for the large Government expenditure consequent on Transportation, the state of this Colony would have been as bad, if not worse, than that of its neighbours. The decrease, however, in our importations is not so much actual as nominal; since quantities of goods imported in 1840 were not consumed until the two following years, as I have been kindly informed by the Collector of Customs. In that year the Value of our Imports reached the enormous and incredible amount of little short of a million sterling; that is, at the rate of £21 a head for every soul on the Island, while that of the Mother-Country only reaches £2 10s. The apparent falling off of our Exports is owing, not to a decrease in the quantity of our Colonial produce, but to the great depreciation in the price of our staple commodity—Wool.

The Expenditure for the same year (1842) was rather less than that of the preceding, amounting to £159,000. Of this, the very large sum of £43,000 appears under the head of Miscellaneous, including the sums paid for the purposes of Immigration, &c.

In analysing Tables Nos. 3 and 4, I have thought it right, in consideration of what I have above said, to give for the sake of comparison a summary of the total number of Ships, together with their Tonnage inwards and outwards, and of the value of Exports and Imports, for the three years ending with 1838 and 1841 respectively. The result will be as follows:—

	<i>Ships</i>		<i>Tonnage.</i>		<i>Value</i>		<i>Ships</i>		<i>Tonnage</i>		<i>Value</i>	
	<i>Inwards.</i>		<i>Inwards.</i>		<i>of Imports.</i>		<i>Outwards.</i>		<i>Outwards.</i>		<i>of Exports.</i>	
	1838	1841	1838	1841	1838	1841	1838	1841	1838	1841	1838	1841
Great Britain . . . . .	162	209	54,697	64,848	1,334,692	1,996,607	77	88	21,263	26,253	868,815	918,387
British Colonies . . . .	813	1139	118,617	158,216	451,147	502,242	900	1274	142,269	194,535	663,704	1,348,416
United States . . . . .	8	12	2,285	3,418	5,552	18,186	2	4	707	1,172	9,210	5,130
Foreign States . . . .	23	68	7,957	21,096	32,949	69,179	27	84	9,878	27,598	90	740
<i>Total . . . . .</i>	1006	1428	183,556	247,578	1,824,340	2,586,214	1006	1450	164,117	249,558	1,541,819	2,272,673
<i>Average . . . . .</i>	335	476	61,185	82,526	608,113	862,071	335	483	54,705	83,189	513,939	757,557



I have drawn up this Table for a double purpose,—not only to show the immense advances which our Commerce made during the three years ending with 1841, but also to point out from the average which I have struck that there is no cause for despondency when we look at the Returns for 1842, and which, in the number and tonnage of Vessels inwards and outwards, correspond in a very remarkable manner with the average, and greatly exceed the numbers for 1839; in fact, they reach what we might reasonably suppose they would have done had the increase been gradual from 1838 to the present time.

	INWARDS.		OUTWARDS.	
	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>
Average for three years ending with 1841....	476	82,526	483	83,189
Return for the year 1842.....	468	82,983	466	82,866
For the sake of comparison, I also give the Return for the year 1824 .....	33	11,118	35	11,604

In looking at this summary more closely, it will be seen that the greatest increase has been in the trade with British Colonies; and there is no doubt but that, had this trade been prosecuted with more caution, it would have been the source of much more profit than has been derived in proportion to the extent of the intercourse. The average value of our Imports from Great Britain during the three years was £665,535, for less than 50,000 souls, of whom one third at least were Convicts. This is three times as much as is taken by either Denmark or Russia, and one half as much again as is taken by Spain; clearly proving the immense advantage even this small Colony is to the Mother-Country, especially when we consider that the Shipping employed is also much larger in proportion.

In looking at Table No. 5, Your Excellency will observe that the number of bales of Wool exported, the produce of the Island, had increased from 10,873 to 13,227, or at the rate of 21 per cent.; the value from £171,599 to £236,391, or at the rate of 37 per cent.: that of the previous three years was at the rate of 20 per cent. The quantity of Oil had also greatly increased, or at the rate of 27 per cent., although the value was less from the depreciation in the Home Market. The Returns for 1842 give a rather larger number of bales of Wool exported, or 13,390, but exhibit a great falling off (it is to be hoped for that year only) in the exports of Oil and Whalebone, our next great staple commodities.

I have prepared Table No. 6 in order that it may be perceived at one view what are our chief articles of Import and Export, according to their value; and Your Excellency will doubtless be surprised to find that, of the Five hundred and seventy-two thousand pounds' worth of Imports, no less than Two hundred and two thousand are swallowed up in articles



of food. The Wool exported is more in value than what appears in the preceding Table, because it includes many bales of Australian growth re-exported from hence. The value of Exports the actual produce of the Island amounts to £510,743, or at the rate of £10 a head for every individual. In Great Britain and Ireland it is at the rate of £2 only.

I shall now proceed to Tables Nos. 7 and 8. The number of Vessels belonging to Hobart had increased from 72 to 96, or at the rate of 33 per cent. : during the previous three years the progress was 28 per cent. only. The number of Vessels belonging to the Port of Launceston had increased much more rapidly, or from 29 to 48; the tonnage in the same period having more than doubled.

The number of Vessels built during the three years ending with 1838 was 20; tonnage, 1554: the corresponding numbers for the three years ending with 1841 were 38 and 1856 respectively. The ships employed in the Fisheries were also more, and their tonnage one-third greater, than in 1838.

It was my wish to have made Table No. 9 much more comprehensive than I have been able to accomplish; although I was furnished by the Collector of Customs with all the information that his Office could afford. It would have been interesting to have known the extent of the repeated voyages made by our different Coasting Vessels, in which a number of hardy seamen must be rearing; as no seas could be better adapted for such a purpose than those which surround our shores. Even the Returns which are given show the very rapid rate at which this branch of Colonial trade is increasing; the number of Vessels inwards having doubled in the three years, whilst those outwards had been quadrupled.

Table No. 11 presents a remarkable contrast in its results from the one corresponding to it in the former Returns. There I see, from the Introductory Letter to Your Excellency, that the average price per acre of Country Allotments had gradually diminished from 9s. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 5s. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., whilst the average price per acre of Town and Suburban Allotments had increased during the same period from £12 13s. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to £23 18s. 10d. During the three years ending with 1841, the average price of the former had gradually increased to 11s. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and that of the latter had decreased to £10 11s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. The total amount derived from the Sale of Crown Lands to the end of 1841 was £274,115 14s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

In looking at Table No. 12, we shall immediately see confirmation of what I have said respecting the high prices of 1839-40, from the fact

of no less than 24,000 additional acres having been brought under tillage in one year (1840-41); and of this addition 20,000 were sown with Wheat. We can, therefore, easily imagine what distress the low prices of 1841, owing to the large foreign importations, must have caused to the agricultural interests; and it will not be matter of surprise to learn, when the Returns for 1842 are made up, that the total number of acres under tillage have fallen off. These Returns, however, have not yet been completed: but we may form some opinion from 1841, where we find only 3000 additional acres had been put under Wheat, although at that time the full extent of the coming depreciation could not be calculated. The increase of acres under Wheat was, during the three years ending with 1838, at the rate of 23 per cent.; that of the period ending with 1841, 52 per cent. The increase of the total number of acres in crop was the same for both periods, or 23 per cent.

In analysing Table No. 14, it will be immediately observed that some material error must have been made in the number of Sheep for 1838, which are returned at 1,214,485; whereas in the following year they only amounted to 868,590. It is true that in 1838-39 great numbers were exported to Port Phillip, but still very far from sufficient to account for this enormous falling off. I should say that an error of between two and three hundred thousand must at least have been made. Our Sheep in 1841 amounted to 1,167,737; and making allowance for this error, and for the exportation to Port Phillip, this would, judging from the Tables, have been the probable increase since 1837. The number of our Horses had increased from 9656 to 12,000; that of our Horned Cattle from 75,000 to 90,000. These latter had fallen away in numbers during the three years ending with 1838.

From Table No. 15 it appears that our largest Wheat-growing district is Richmond; next to which, but at a humble distance, stand Norfolk Plains and Morven. The greatest quantity of Potatoes is grown in the district of Hobart, which includes Brown's River and the Huon. Norfolk Plains possesses the greatest number of Horses; Westbury, of Horned Cattle; and Campbell Town, of Sheep.

The great stimulating cause of the over-trading of 1840 will be seen from the next Table, where we find that the average price of Wheat per bushel rose from 8s. 9d. in 1838 to £1 6s. in 1839; and, by looking attentively to this Table, we find the same rise to have taken place in the prices of all kinds of produce except that of Turnips, which, on the contrary, were rather lower: this is owing to the fact that Turnips were non-exportable, otherwise there is no doubt that they would not have proved an exception.



When we examine the prices in Table No. 19, at first view the fact of their being higher in 1840 than in 1839 may seem to militate against the argument I have been using: but it must be borne in mind that those contracts are taken in the month of March for each year; and that, consequently, the high prices of 1839 were then in full force, or rather on the advance. I have inserted this Table as a safer standard by which to judge of the average prices of Provisions, &c. than any other I could procure.

In analysing Table No. 21, Your Excellency will see that the increase in the number of Letters received in Hobart has exactly kept pace with the increase of the Population, or 13 per cent.; though the number of Newspapers despatched had risen from 132,284 to 214,877\*, or 62 per cent.; and the revenue of the Post Office, as before observed, had increased at the rate of 34 per cent. From a calculation which I have made, I find that the number of Letters per head during the year 1841 was the same as the number of Letters per head of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom, which passed through the General and Country Post Offices under the full operation of the Penny Postage in the same year, or 7 for each person. When we consider that more than half of our population, exclusive of Port Arthur, reside in the two towns of Hobart and Launceston, this tells greatly in favour of Van Diemen's Land, and would be scarcely credible did we not know that at least one fourth of the Letters passing through the Post Office in this Colony is connected with the management and movement of our Convict population.

The number of Letters passing through the Two-penny Post Offices of Hobart and Launceston, excluding Franks, has increased from 6374 in 1838 to 17,888 in 1841; but then it must be remembered that the Two-penny Post did not come into operation in Launceston until 1839, when 3051 Letters passed through it: these had more than doubled in 1841, amounting to 7400.

The next nine Tables relate to the movement of the Population, into an analysis of which I shall now enter; first stating that an error was made in the grand total in the Census of 1841, by the omission in many districts of those male Convicts who were in the Government employ. This error amounted to about 1500. This would make the total Population for that year 53,000; and I have taken this into account in the following calculation. The increase from Census to Census since 1824 is given on the following page.

\* One reason for this astonishing increase is the fact that the Postage on Newspapers was discontinued from the 1st of October, 1841.



<i>Years.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Increase per Cent.</i>	<i>Increase per Ann.</i>
1824.....	12,643		
1835.....	39,563	212 in 11 years.	19
1838.....	45,846	15 in 3 years.	5
1841.....	53,000	15 in 3 years.	5
1842.....	57,420	8 in 1 year.	8

The increase in the 18 years has been at the rate of 354 per cent., or 19 per cent. per annum. That of New South Wales for the 20 years ending with 1841 was at the rate of 339 per cent., or 17 per cent. per annum. The great accession which our Population received in 1842 is to be attributed to the much greater number of Convicts transported hither in that year, and to the Island having again been opened up as a field for Emigrants.

The proportion of the Sexes for the same periods was as follows :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
In 1824....	9,694	2,949	} or 100 to	30
1835....	28,081	11,482		40
1838....	31,974	13,872		43
1841....	36,000	17,000		47
1842....	39,604	17,816		45

The proportion of Males to Females gradually diminished from 1824 till last year, when it again increased from the reason I have stated above, of so many male Convicts having been transported that year. The proportion of Males to Females in New South Wales is as 100 to 50.

The Male population since 1824 has increased at the rate of 308 per cent. The Female at the rate of 504 per cent., or 200 per cent. above that of the Male population.

In New South Wales, the Male population during the last 20 years has increased at the rate of 302 per cent., the Female at the rate of 438 per cent; in each case, but especially in the latter, below our own rate of increase for eighteen years only.

I shall next give the proportion of the Free Population to Convicts :—

	<i>Free.</i>	<i>Convict.</i>	<i>Free.</i>	<i>Convict.</i>
In 1824....	6,029	5,938	} or 100 to {	98
1835....	21,991	16,968		77
1838....	26,055	18,133		69
1841....	32,879	18,870		57
1842....	37,088	20,332		54

The Free population has, therefore, increased 515 per cent., while the Convict population has advanced only 242 per cent. By the Census of 1841, there were 268 single to every 100 married individuals. In the next year this disproportion had been diminished to 258. In New South Wales there are 254 single to 100 married.

The following Table will exhibit the movement of the different Religious Bodies for the three periods in which any distinction has been made :—

	1838.	1841.	1842.
Church of England.....	16,094	32,560	34,861
Church of Scotland.....	2,551	3,619	3,797
Wesleyans.....	1,289	1,944	2,263
Other Protestant denominations.....	890	1,650	1,920
<i>Total Protestants</i> .....	20,824	39,773	42,841
Church of Rome.....	2,288	3,931	4,492
<i>Total Christians</i> .....	23,112	43,704	47,333

	1838.	1841.	1842.
Church of England {	626	899	918
	1,248	1,674	1,550
	1,808	1,973	1,815
	703	828	776
	229	292	297
Protestants .....	910	1,011	953

Church of Scotland.	Wesleyan.	Other Protestants.	Church of Rome.	All other Christians.
} of 100 to				
} to 100 of Church of Rome.				

Since 1838, the following has been the rate of increase; viz.—Protestants, 108 per cent.; Church of England, 115 per cent.; Church

of Scotland, 48 per cent.; Wesleyans, 71 per cent.; other Protestants, 115 per cent.; and Church of Rome, 96 per cent.

The proportions to be deduced from Table No. 26 are, I believe, at variance with what is the case in every other country; viz.—of Males to Females born in the Colony.

In the Census for 1841, 5836 Males were returned as having been born in the Colony, and 5915 Females; that is, 100 Males to 101 and a fraction Females. In 1842, the numbers were 6299 Males, and 6425 Females, or 100 Males to 102 Females. We find by Table No. 31, that these proportions are more than borne out by the actual number of Births registered during the years 1839, 1840, and 1841; viz.—684 Males and 707 Females, or 100 Males to 103 Females. In Great Britain the number of male births registered is to those of females as 100 to 95. In New South Wales the number of male births registered for the three years ending with 1840, to that of female births, is as 100 to 97. The districts of Launceston and Hamilton differ, however, in this respect from all the other districts; as in them the Male births registered greatly exceed those of Female births.

The number of Marriages in 1839 was 423; in 1840, when every thing was seemingly prosperous, 457; but in the following year of depression it was only 407. This fact alone would be a sufficient standard by which to measure the flood and ebb of our Colonial prosperity. Of these 1287 Marriages, 1095 were solemnized according to the rites of the Church of England, 72 according to the rites of the Church of Scotland, 60 according to those of other Protestant denominations, 52 according to those of the Church of Rome, 6 by the Jews, and 2 only in the Register Office, both of which were solemnized in 1839.

No accurate proportions can be come to by comparing the number of Births and Deaths registered, as the latter embraces those only of Free individuals: but the next Table, No. 32, will afford gratification, if such Tables can do so, by exhibiting the decreasing number of persons whose deaths have been occasioned either directly or indirectly from drunkenness. The numbers for the three years were 40, 34, and 29, respectively; and it is fervently to be hoped that this diminution will still continue.

Table No. 33 is important as showing the extent to which the Fever which prevailed so much in 1840 carried its ravages. The deaths in that year, in proportion to the number of cases treated, were  $9\frac{1}{3}$  per cent.; whereas in the following year they were only in the proportion of  $4\frac{8}{9}$  per cent. The Fever appears from the Table to have raged with greater violence in Hobart than in any of the other districts.



Table No. 34 gives a comparative account of the Rate of Wages during the last three years, which was furnished to me by one possessing more accurate information on this point than, perhaps, any other person in the Colony; though these Rates exhibit a slight decrease from 1839 to 1841: yet I would observe that many of them have still further fallen during the last year, owing to the increased number of mechanics now resident in this Island.

Your Excellency will feel pleasure in seeing, by Table No. 35, the great progress which has been made during the three years ending with 1841 in opening up the interior of the Island. Of the One hundred and sixty-one miles of Metalled Road completed up to the end of 1841, no less than Fifty-one, or nearly one third, were formed in the period referred to: 15 Bridges, and 274 Culverts, were also erected in the same time.

I would draw Your Excellency's attention, in the next Table, to the great increase which has taken place in the number of Agricultural Implement Makers. In 1838 there were 9 of them in the Island; in 1841 no less than 23, and these not confined to the two large Towns as formerly, but distributed throughout the districts. It is pleasing to see that our Candle Manufactories have more than doubled: the increase has been from 4 to 9 in the three years. An increase is also observable in almost every other branch of trade, particularly in our Cooperages, Coach-making Establishments, Fellmongers, Mills, Potteries, Shipwrights, and Tanneries. The Returns for 1842 are equally satisfactory, showing that this increase is still progressive.

In 1838 there were 32 Churches and Chapels belonging to various denominations, containing 14,000 Sittings: in 1841 these had increased to 55 Places of Worship, and 19,986 Sittings. But even this large number does not include many places used for Public Worship, but not entirely devoted to that object, and also smaller temporary erections. When it is considered that more than half the cost of these 23 new Churches and Chapels was voluntarily subscribed by between 40,000 and 50,000 inhabitants, of whom one third are Convicts, it will be difficult to find in any other part of the world a similar instance where so large a sum has been furnished by so small a body of contributors to the purposes of Religion.

Table No. 38 shows a comparative statement of the number of Children attending the Government Schools, including the Queen's Orphan Schools, for the years 1839, 1840, and 1841. In the first year no distinction was made between boys and girls. The total number, however, was 1190. In 1841 there were 906 boys attending the Schools, and 753 girls, making a total of 1659; and in 1842, these numbers had

increased to 1092 boys, and 932 girls, in all 2024, or 834 children more than in 1839. The expenditure, however, had increased proportionally with the increase of numbers: in 1839 it amounted to £8800, in 1842 to £10,102, which was £300 less than that of the preceding year.

I shall now bring under the notice of Your Excellency perhaps the most important Table of the whole, No. 39, which relates to our Criminal Statistics. In the first class, of Offences against the Person, there were 97 convictions for the three years ending with 1841, average number 32: during the three years ending with 1838 the convictions amounted to 112, average 37, showing that a very great decrease had taken place in this class of offences; and it is extremely gratifying to observe from the Returns of 1842 that the decrease still continues, as in that year there were 20 convictions only under this head. In the second class, of Offences against Property, the number of convictions for 1839 greatly exceeded that of 1838; in the latter it was 129, in the former 235. This large increase had taken place under the heads of Burglary, Larceny, and Receiving; the number of convictions under the last head being always proportionate to and depending on the second. It is remarkable that in the same year a large increase under these heads had taken place in the Mother-Country. I should attribute it here, in a great measure, to the high prices of 1839, and to the severe sufferings endured by the poorer classes. What confirms me in this view is the fact, that the number of convictions under the head of Larceny in the following year decreased from 149 to 130, in the next to 111, and last year it was only 95. The numbers under the next head (Receiving) were 30, 27, 17, 5; and the total number of convictions for Crimes against Property had fallen in 1841 to 176.

That this remarkable decrease in the number of Capital Offences has not been caused by an increased severity of punishment, is evident from Table No. 40, where we find that the number of Executions for the three years ending with 1841 was 14, whilst the number for the three years ending with 1838 amounted to 15. Dividing the time from 1824 to 1841 into periods of three years each, the following will be the result:—

1st Period	..91	Executions	..	Average per year	$30\frac{1}{3}$
2nd ditto	..80	ditto	..	ditto	$26\frac{2}{3}$
3rd ditto	..47	ditto	..	ditto	$15\frac{2}{3}$
4th ditto	..37	ditto	..	ditto	$12\frac{1}{3}$
5th ditto	..15	ditto	..	ditto	5
6th ditto	..14	ditto	..	ditto	$4\frac{2}{3}$

Table No. 41 is a comparative statement of the various offences heard in a summary manner at the different Police and Superintendents of

Convicts' Offices during the year ending with 1841. They are given under 14 separate heads, 9 of which have reference to the Convict population alone. Of these 9 a very marked decrease has taken place in 6 since 1838; viz.—absconding, absence without leave, disobedience of orders, drunkenness, insolence, and neglect of duty, at the rate of 36 per cent., 80 per cent., 248 per cent., 59 per cent., 131 per cent., and 159 per cent. respectively. From whatever cause this arises, it must afford Your Excellency unfeigned gratification. To the decrease under the 4th head is, no doubt, in a great measure to be attributed the decrease under the 3rd, 5th, and 6th. Under the three remaining heads, viz.—insubordination, idleness, and misdemeanors\*, an increase appears to have taken place to the extent of 91 per cent., and 25 per cent., respectively.

The next four headings relate to the Free Population; and in analysing them, it will be perceived that in proportion to 100 an increase has taken place under one (assaults); one has remained stationary (Colonial Acts); and under two a decrease has taken place, viz.—drunkenness and sureties. This is remarkable when we consider that the addition which the Free Population received in those years was chiefly owing to the number of Convicts who had obtained their freedom by servitude; and that, consequently, we might reasonably have anticipated an increase instead of a diminution. In the Returns for 1842, no distinction is made under the head of drunkenness between the Free Population and Convicts. The number for both was 4211, that for 1841 was 5165. I have, perhaps, been rather prolix in entering into the analysis of this Table so minutely; but to every well-wisher to his kind nothing can afford so high a source of pleasure as the diminution of crime, particularly of that crime which leads to so many others.

The return of Process issued out of the Supreme Court shows, as might have been anticipated from the former part of my Letter, a large increase under almost every head; the remaining Tables (with the exception of No. 58, which contains a list of Pensions granted from the Colonial Treasury) relate exclusively to the Penal Settlement on Tasman's Peninsula, which Your Excellency will perceive are so full in their details as to require no explanation from me.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Excellency's

Most obedient and humble Servant,

THOS. J. EWING.

\* A more than proportionate decrease took place under these three heads in 1842.





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No. 1.

NET REVENUE of *Van Diemen's Land* for the Years 1838, 1839, 1840, and 1841.

	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Customs .....	70,805 16 4	80,329 2 8	94,909 15 6	85,946 15 6
Duties on Spirits distilled in the Colony .....	3,520 13 3½	751 9 5	3 5 7	
Post Office .....	4,832 16 5½	5,321 7 11	5,767 19 3	6,515 8 7
Licences and Auction Duties....	7,006 0 0	8,365 10 0	8,353 15 0	7,807 13 0
Rent of Government Property ..	962 19 3	528 6 0	304 16 7	3,913 16 1
Fees of Public Offices.....	10,953 4 9½	12,044 12 11	9,201 11 11	1,136 2 6
Total Fixed Revenue ....	98,081 10 1½	107,340 8 11	118,541 3 10	114,319 15 8
Incidental .....	17,345 14 4	27,429 14 7	7,669 3 0	7,413 7 11
Land Revenue .....	12,281 19 9½	7,754 14 1	52,905 9 2	64,070 16 4
Balance from preceding year* ..	16,853 4 2¾	11,392 17 5	27,957 17 11	56,628 4 9
TOTAL .....	144,562 8 5¾	153,917 15 0	207,073 13 11	242,432 4 8

\* In the Statistical Returns for former years the balance available for the next year was inserted erroneously.

No. 2.

COMPARATIVE EXPENDITURE of *Van Diemen's Land* for the Years 1838, 1839, 1840, and 1841.

	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Civil Establishment.....	32,695 3 6¼	31,887 12 8	31,634 6 0	29,070 16 10
Contingent Expenditure....	22,132 13 7	17,096 0 3½	15,124 3 9	10,298 7 9
Judicial Establishment .....	10,957 10 9½	11,909 10 3	11,802 11 6	11,558 7 3
Contingent Expenditure ....	8,113 10 3	6,498 17 3	5,369 7 9	4,690 11 8
Police .....	26,229 5 2	25,816 19 2	23,572 17 6	25,834 4 0
Ecclesiastical Establishment ....	6,133 1 5	6,168 3 8	6,333 14 5	6,855 9 9
Contingent Expenditure ....	4,036 14 0	5,040 5 9	8,045 7 5	6,775 16 4
Schools .....	3,886 0 7	3,587 11 9	4,423 18 10	4,864 7 1
Contingent Expenditure....	6,385 15 6	5,212 13 1	5,016 17 11	5,577 3 7
Miscellaneous .....	10,019 4 10½	26,118 9 5	38,759 10 11	54,480 8 11
Pensions .....	876 18 9	826 18 9	776 18 9	776 18 9
Military .....	501 18 8	523 16 11	173 17 0	164 2 3
Contingent Expenditure ....	1,713 6 0½	1,838 19 5½	16 15 0	27 11 6
TOTAL .....	133,681 3 1¾	142,524 17 7	151,050 6 9	160,974 5 8

## No. 3.

*An Account of the NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS (British and Foreign) that entered Inwards, and cleared Outwards, at the several Ports of Van Diemen's Land, during the Years 1838, 1839, 1840, and 1841.*

## INWARDS.

	1838.		1839.		1840.		1841.	
	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
GREAT BRITAIN .....	59	19,963	53	17,479	68	21,043	88	26,326
BRITISH COLONIES ....	299	39,780	390	59,458	392	53,706	357	46,052
UNITED STATES.....	1	299	1	298	4	1,003	7	2,117
FOREIGN STATES .....	11	4,412	8	2,048	28	9,329	32	9,719
<i>Total.....</i>	370	64,454	452	79,283	492	85,081	484	84,214

## OUTWARDS.

	1838.		1839.		1840.		1841.	
	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
GREAT BRITAIN .....	31	9,303	30	9,173	27	8,326	31	8,754
BRITISH COLONIES ....	322	47,491	413	65,388	448	67,654	413	61,393
UNITED STATES.....	2	707	1	298	2	574	1	300
FOREIGN STATES .....	14	5,891	9	2,697	29	10,147	46	14,754
<i>Total.....</i>	369	63,392	453	77,556	506	86,701	491	85,201

## No. 4.

*VALUE of IMPORTS into, and EXPORTS from, Van Diemen's Land, during the Years 1838, 1839, 1840, and 1841.*

	IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.			
	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
GREAT BRITAIN .....	556,746	573,491	737,251	685,875	321,871	326,369	334,156	357,862
BRITISH COLONIES ....	129,602	150,061	217,033	135,148	251,604	545,196	531,321	271,899
UNITED STATES .....	2,661	6,013	6,896	6,277	8,000	3,600	1,530	.. ..
FOREIGN STATES .....	13,947	17,322	27,176	24,681	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	740
<i>Total.....</i>	702,956	746,887	988,356	851,981	581,475	875,165	867,007	630,501



No. 5.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of WOOL, OIL, WHALEBONE, and BARK, the Produce of Van Diemen's Land, exported during the Years 1838, 1839, 1840, and 1841.

	1838.		1839.		1840.		1841.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Wool . . . . . bales	10,873	171,599	12,175	194,647	12,123	223,667	13,227	236,391
Oil . . . . . tuns	4,801	121,270	3,963	97,543	3,507	75,728	6,124	85,193
Whalebone . . . . . tons	187	15,807	210	21,570	172	18,094	152	14,540
Bark . . . . . tons	748	3,538	962	4,526	791	5,381	644	3,057
		£312,214		£318,286		£322,870		£339,181

No. 6.

RETURN showing the Thirteen Chief Articles of IMPORT and EXPORT for the Year 1841.

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	£		£
Hardware . . . . .	83,896	Wool . . . . .	254,853
Apparel . . . . .	65,768	Oil . . . . .	83,605
Haberdashery . . . . .	60,739	Flour . . . . .	54,930
Spirits . . . . .	48,477	Grain and Malt . . . . .	40,553
Live Stock . . . . .	44,952	Live Stock . . . . .	24,843
Woollens and Cloths . . . . .	44,084	Timber . . . . .	18,575
Beef and Pork . . . . .	40,525	Whalebone . . . . .	15,295
Cottons and Linens . . . . .	38,359	Apparel . . . . .	14,850
Malt Liquor . . . . .	37,309	Hardware . . . . .	10,537
Oilman's Wares . . . . .	31,043	Hay . . . . .	9,083
Wine . . . . .	31,015	Potatoes . . . . .	9,006
Stationery . . . . .	23,646	Sugar . . . . .	7,018
Glass and Earthenware . . . . .	22,936	Tea . . . . .	6,139
TOTAL . . . . .	£572,749	TOTAL . . . . .	£549,287

No. 7.

RETURN of the NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS belonging to the Ports of Van Diemen's Land, during the Years 1838, 1839, 1840, and 1841.

YEARS.	HOBART.		LAUNCESTON.		TOTAL.	
	VESSELS.	TONNAGE.	VESSELS.	TONNAGE.	VESSELS.	TONNAGE.
In 1838 .....	72	6079	29	2303	101	8,382
In 1839 .....	85	7518	38	3365	123	10,883
In 1840 .....	92	7734	49	4757	141	12,491
In 1841 .....	96	7329	48	4627	144	11,956

No. 8.

RETURN of the SHIPPING and FISHERIES (with their VALUE), and of the Number of VESSELS built in Van Diemen's Land, from 1838 to 1841.

	VESSELS BUILT.	TONNAGE.	SHIPS EMPLOYED.	TONNAGE.	VALUE OF FISHERIES.
In 1838 .....	10	1267	19	1999	98,660
In 1839 .....	13	651	26	3146	65,600
In 1840 .....	11	593	27	3224	66,850
In 1841 .....	14	612	22	3170	71,600

No. 9.

RETURN of the Number of VESSELS employed in the COASTING TRADE between Hobart and Launceston, from 1838 to 1841.

	INWARDS.		OUTWARDS.	
	VESSELS.	TONNAGE.	VESSELS.	TONNAGE.
In 1838 .....	6	676	4	385
In 1839 .....	2	142	10	1573
In 1840 .....	2	101	12	1786
In 1841 .....	12	726	16	1410



## No. 10.

RETURN of the Number of GRANTS OF LAND, and of the Number of ACRES GRANTED, in Van Diemen's Land, from 1838 to 1841, both inclusive.

	1838.		1839.		1840.		1841.	
	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.
Grants under 100 acres . . .	7	536	2	85	..	..	1	1
Ditto of 100 but under 500.	17	5,565	17	1,961	15	2813	4	653
Ditto of 500 acres & upwards	46	38,531	13	12,990	7	6870	5	5980
Total.....	70	44,632	32	15,036	22	9683	10	6634

Total number of Acres granted during the years 1839, 1840, and 1841 . . . 31,353

## No. 11.

RETURN of the Number of Lots of CROWN LAND, and of TOWN and SUBURBAN ALLOTMENTS, sold during the Years 1838, 1839, 1840, and 1841; also the Quantity sold, Amount of Sale, and Average Price per Acre.

YEARS.	COUNTRY ALLOTMENTS.				TOWN & SUBURBAN ALLOTMENTS.			
	No.	Quantity.	Amount of Sale.	Average per Acre.	No.	Quantity.	Amount of Sale.	Average per Acre.
			£ s. d.	s. d.		a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In 1838 ..	33	19,934	5,849 6 10	5 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	86	36 3 29	815 17 0	23 18 10
In 1839 ..	71	42,385	21,523 4 8	10 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	39	66 2 24	1733 10 0	26 5 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
In 1840 ..	153	88,296	49,897 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 4	160	492 2 15	5408 0 0	10 19 10
In 1841 ..	184	78,946	46,156 3 10	11 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	101	194 0 1	2047 8 0	10 11 0 $\frac{3}{4}$

The total number of Acres sold prior to 1839 was 309,510a. 2r. 19p.; and the Amount of Sale, £147,370 4s. 7d.

The total number of Acres sold during the years 1839, 1840, and 1841, was 210,380a. 1r. 0p.; and the Amount of Sale, £126,765 9s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

No. 12.

RETURN of the Number of ACRES in Crop, and Nature of each Crop, during the Years 1838, 1839, 1840, and 1841.

	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.
Wheat .....	41,759 $\frac{3}{4}$	40,350	60,813	63,734
Barley .....	13,495	8,359	8,895	9,010
Oats .....	21,575 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,881	18,605	16,471
Peas .....	868	944	935	738
Beans.....	127 $\frac{3}{4}$	105	98	102
Potatoes .....	3,583 $\frac{1}{4}$	3,039	3,971	4,185
Turnips .....	9,054 $\frac{1}{4}$	12,827	11,125	15,943
English Grasses .....	17,150 $\frac{1}{4}$	17,849	19,142	22,082
Tares .....	437 $\frac{1}{4}$	994	519	349
Total.....	108,000	100,348	124,103	132,614

No. 13.

RETURN of the PRODUCE of Van Diemen's Land, during the Years 1838, 1839, 1840, and 1841.

YEARS.	WHEAT.	BARLEY.	OATS.	PEAS.	BEANS.	POTATOES.	TURNIPS.	HAY.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
In 1838.....	550,189	182,140	236,758	12,220	1031	11,501	28,996	15,915
In 1839.....	571,703	149,506	312,438	9,506	1704	11,373	44,880	23,952
In 1840.....	839,985	171,071	351,236	15,155	1818	14,934	50,854	36,815
In 1841.....	881,318	167,548	230,786	10,670	1477	14,138	42,677	15,096

No. 14.

RETURN of the Number of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and GOATS, in Van Diemen's Land, for the Years 1838, 1839, 1840, and 1841.

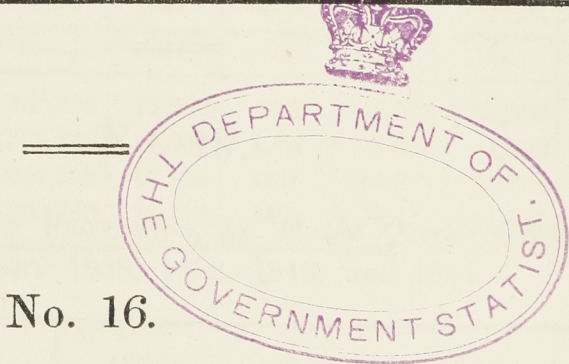
	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.
Horses .....	9,656	9,868	11,850	12,000
Horned Cattle .....	75,087	75,915	92,101	90,498
Sheep .....	1,214,485	868,590	1,089,987	1,167,737
Goats .....	2,400	2,211	2,156	2,630



No. 15.

RETURN of Acres in CROP, Nature of CROP, and the Number of LIVE STOCK, in each District of Van Diemen's Land, for the Year 1841.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.	BARLEY.	OATS.	PEAS.	BEANS.	POTA- TOES.	TURNIPS.	ENGLISH GRASSES.	TARES.	HORSES.	CATTLE.	SHEEP.	GOATS.
Avoca .....	1252	163	239	4	2	39	272	358	4	311	2696	48,360	10
Bothwell .....	1218	377	527	10	..	36	1256	797	33	356	1757	78,673	25
Brighton .....	6780	840	1460	86	10	280	1840	1276	34	860	4680	44,348	340
Campbell Town ..	4400	613	1339	20	5	122	1928	1215	4	1350	7150	225,246	129
Circular Head....	60	4	81	4	..	24	77	789	2	264	2530	13,770	..
George Town ....	217	61	97	..	..	91	70	65	..	108	2021	38,017	76
Great Swanport ..	1826	184	114	6	..	45	425	612	11	361	1633	40,616	83
Hamilton .....	1899	696	596	60	..	92	841	583	12	571	8214	114,364	124
Hobart Town ....	1093	533	708	101	46	1087	326	574	99	973	2382	5,595	613
Launceston .....	3132	562	1582	26	1	422	398	1928	..	988	6300	30,227	123
Morven .....	8288	1227	1840	17	..	131	1166	3141	8	1119	5947	67,500	65
New Norfolk ....	2240	601	352	39	5	417	959	1134	19	504	1996	28,723	109
Norfolk Plains....	8826	842	2290	37	3	253	1856	2823	2	1387	7240	104,114	43
Oatlands .....	1476	339	951	36	3	94	1484	498	3	854	6697	151,325	24
Prosser's Plains ..	786	135	110	55	3	50	250	99	3	138	1885	25,423	133
Richmond .....	17,786	1556	1151	231	11	655	1469	4561	89	1265	8025	56,696	441
Southport.....	8	..	..	..	..	75	1½	..	..	..	17	2	42
Westbury.....	2447	268	3034	6	13	244	1297	1675	26	592	19851	54,912	50
Tasman's Peninsula	..	..	..	..	..	28	28	14	..	9	7	27	200



No. 16.

PRICE of PRODUCE at Hobart Town during the Years 1838, 1839, 1840, and 1841.

YEARS.	WHEAT.	BARLEY.	OATS.	PEAS.	BEANS.	POTATOES.	TURNIPS.	HAY.
	Per Bushel.	Per Bushel.	Per Bushel.	Per Bushel.	Per Bushel.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In 1838.....	0 8 9	0 6 0	0 5 6	0 7 0	0 10 0	6 0 0	2 10 0	5 10 0
In 1839.....	1 6 0	0 8 0	0 7 6	0 10 0	0 12 0	10 0 0	2 5 0	6 0 0
In 1840.....	0 9 0	0 6 0	0 5 6	0 8 0	0 5 0	10 0 0	2 10 0	8 0 0
In 1841.....	0 7 0	0 5 0	0 5 6	0 9 0	0 6 0	10 0 0	2 0 0	5 0 0



No. 17.

RETURN of CATTLE, CALVES, and SHEEP slaughtered in Hobart Town, during the Years 1838, 1839, 1840, and 1841.

YEARS.	CATTLE.	CALVES.	SHEEP.
In 1838.....	2262	133	47,808
In 1839.....	1796	266	55,313
In 1840.....	1830	177	56,988
In 1841.....	2177	210	54,391

No. 18.

RETURN of PRICES paid for FRESH MEAT by the Commissariat at Hobart Town and Launceston, for the Years 1838, 1839, 1840, and 1841.

	d.	d.		d.
In 1838..... per lb.	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	to 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	Average price about .....	per lb. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
In 1839 .....	ditto 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto .....	ditto 4
In 1840 .....	ditto 6		Ditto .....	ditto 6
In 1841 .....	ditto 4 $\frac{7}{16}$	to 6	Ditto .....	ditto 5 $\frac{3}{16}$

No. 19.

RETURN of PRICES paid for PROVISIONS, &c. at the Queen's Orphan Schools, for the Years 1838, 1839, 1840, and 1841.

	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Fresh Meat, per lb. ....	0 0 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 4	0 0 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Suet, ditto.....	0 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 6
Flour, per ton .....	14 17 11	23 17 11	30 0 0	21 0 0
Sugar, per lb.....	0 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tea, per lb.....	0 1 5	0 1 6	0 2 6	0 3 3
Rice, per lb. ....	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Soap, per cwt. ....	2 2 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
Salt, ditto .....	0 8 6	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Yeast, per gallon .....	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
Oil, ditto .....	0 2 2	0 2 0	0 1 9	0 1 9
Coals, per ton .....	0 14 11	0 14 11	0 16 0	0 16 6

## No. 20.

RETURN of the Number of LICENCES granted in Van Diemen's Land, from 1838 to 1841.

YEARS.	PUBLICANS' LICENCES.		WHOLESALE LICENCES.	
	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
In 1838 .....	239	5975 0 0	37	370 0 0
In 1839 .....	291	7275 0 0	47	470 0 0
In 1840 .....	279	6975 0 0	41	410 0 0
In 1841 .....	260	6500 0 0	47	470 0 0

## No. 21.

RETURN of the Number of POST OFFICES, Number of PERSONS employed, Number of LETTERS and NEWSPAPERS forwarded from, and of LETTERS received in Hobart Town, during the Years 1838, 1839, 1840, and 1841.

YEARS.	NUMBER OF POST OFFICES.	PERSONS EMPLOYED.	EXTENT OF POST ROADS.	LETTERS FROM HOBART TOWN.	NEWSPAPERS FROM HOBART TOWN.	LETTERS RECEIVED.	ANNUAL INCOME.
In 1838 ..	34	128	500	134,675	132,284	112,666	£ 4832
In 1839 ..	33	135	573	142,086	173,541	118,307	5321
In 1840 ..	33	151	606	153,270	220,666	126,668	5767
In 1841 ..	38	76	647	149,791	214,877	136,718	6515

## No. 22.

RETURN of the Number of LETTERS passing through the TWO-PENNY POSTS, at Hobart Town and Launceston, during the Years 1838, 1839, 1840, and 1841.

	NUMBER OF FRANKS.			OTHER LETTERS.		
	HOBART.	LAUNCESTON.	TOTAL.	HOBART.	LAUNCESTON.	TOTAL.
In 1838 ....	9,721	..	9,721	6,374	..	6,374
In 1839 ....	11,175	1124	12,299	7,325	3051	10,376
In 1840 ....	12,596	1506	14,102	8,527	5224	13,751
In 1841 ....	8,738	910	9,648	10,488	7400	17,888



## No. 23.

COMPARATIVE *Account of the* POPULATION of *Van Diemen's Land*, for the Years 1838, 1839, 1840, and 1841.

	FREE.			CONVICTS.			MILITARY, WIVES, & CHILDREN.		ABORIGINES.		GRAND TOTAL.			INCREASE.
	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	
In 1838 . . . .	14,692	11,363	26,055	16,069	2064	18,133	1171	405	42	40	31,974	13,872	45,846	3051
In 1839 . . . .	14,647	11,080	25,727	15,386	1691	17,077	944	305	33	35	31,010	13,101	44,111	Dec. 1735
In 1840 . . . .	15,720	11,517	27,237	15,524	2239	17,763	796	203	28	30	32,068	13,989	46,057	1946
In 1841 . . . .	19,362	14,463	33,826	14,116	2275	16,391	991	243	24	25	34,493	17,006	51,499	5442

No. 24.

RETURN of the AGES of 44,023 Individuals, as ascertained by the Census of December, 1841.\*

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under Two years .....	1,281	839	2,120
Two and under Seven .....	2,418	2,495	4,913
Seven and under Fourteen .....	2,168	2,082	4,250
Fourteen and under Twenty-one .....	1,878	1,809	3,687
Twenty-one and under Forty-five .....	16,329	8,233	24,562
Forty-five and under Sixty .....	2,500	1,073	3,573
Sixty and upwards .....	711	207	918
Total.....	27,285	16,738	44,023

No. 25.

RETURN showing the Distinction between MARRIED and SINGLE.

	MARRIED.	SINGLE.	TOTAL.
Males .....	6,136	21,149	27,285
Females .....	5,813	10,925	16,738
Total.....	11,949	32,074	44,023

No. 26.

RETURN showing their CIVIL CONDITION.

	FREE.				BOND.			
	Born in the Colony.	Arrived Free.	Other Free Persons.	TOTAL.	Holding Tickets-of-Leave.	In Govern-ment Employ.	In Private Assignment.	TOTAL.
Males....	5,836	6,676	6786	19,298	3140	705	4142	7,987
Females ..	5,915	5,922	2626	14,463	379	765	1131	2,275
Total..	11,751	12,598	9412	33,761	3159	1470	5273	10,262

\* In these Tables the following Classes are omitted; viz.—The Military, with their Wives and Children; those employed in Government Vessels (64); and the Convicts employed on the Public Works, and at Port Arthur.

No. 27.

RETURN showing their RELIGION and OCCUPATION.

RELIGION.		OCCUPATION.	
Church of England.....	32,560	Landed Proprietors, Bankers, Mer-	
Church of Scotland.....	3,619	chants, and Professional Men ..	1,735
Wesleyans .....	1,944	Shopkeepers and other Retail	
Other Protestant Denominations ..	1,650	Dealers .....	819
		Mechanics and Artificers .....	3,584
<i>Total Protestants</i> .....	39,773	Shepherds and others in the charge	
Church of Rome.....	3,931	of Sheep .....	848
		Gardeners, Stockmen, and Farm	
<i>Total Christians</i> .....	43,704	Labourers .....	8,822
Jews .....	259	Domestic Servants .....	3,476
Mohammedans and Pagans .....	60	All other Persons .....	23,759
<i>TOTAL</i> .....	44,023	<i>TOTAL</i> .....	44,023

No. 28.

SUMMARY of POPULATION RETURN for 1841.

Total number of Houses.....	6,948
Stone or Brick ditto .....	3,459
Wood ditto .....	3,489
Total Population .....	51,499
Number of Males .....	34,493
Females .....	17,006
Free Population, excluding Military and Aborigines.....	33,826
Males, ditto ditto .....	19,362
Females, ditto ditto .....	14,463
Convict Population .....	16,391
Males.....	14,116
Females .....	2,275
Born in the Colony .....	11,751
Arrived Free .....	12,598
Other Free Persons .....	9,412
Married, excluding Military and Convicts at Port Arthur .....	11,949
Single, ditto ditto.....	32,074



No. 29.

RETURN of the Number of BIRTHS, DEATHS, and MARRIAGES, registered in the General Register Office, Van Diemen's Land, for the Years 1839, 1840, and 1841.

YEAR.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	MARRIAGES.
1839 .....	249	485	423
1840 .....	404	501	457
1841 .....	738	484	407







No. 30.

RETURN of MARRIAGES solemnized during the above Years, distinguishing the different DENOMINATIONS.

DENOMINATION.	1839.	1840.	1841.	TOTAL.
Church of England .....	359	394	342	1095
Church of Scotland .....	26	23	23	72
Church of Rome .....	18	17	17	52
Wesleyans .....	11	9	6	26
Independents .....	6	10	16	32
Quakers .....	0	1	1	2
Jews .....	1	3	2	6
In the Register Office .....	2	0	0	2
	423	457	407	1287

No. 31.





RETURN of the Number of BIRTHS and DEATHS, distinguishing the SEXES, and the DISTRICTS in which they occurred.\*

DISTRICTS.	BIRTHS.						DEATHS.					
	1839.		1840.		1841.		1839.		1840.		1841.	
												
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Hobart .....	23	36	63	65	144	168	137	111	171	104	195	123
Launceston .....	80	74	127	108	148	142	125	79	114	89	74	54
Green Ponds.....	4	7	6	8	10	16	4	2	6	2	2	2
Oatlands .....	4	6	3	5	4	8	5	2	7	..	6	2
Avoca .....	4	5	3	2	21	25	14	3	1	1	10	
Waterloo Point.....	3	..	..	5	6	3	..	..	1	2	4	3
Hamilton .....	2	1	4	5	19	12	2	1	..	3	4	3
Spring Bay .....	..	..	..	..	4	3						
Circular Head .....	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	2	
	120	129	206	198	358	380	287	198	300	201	297	187

\* These include only those of Free individuals.

No. 32.

RETURN of INQUESTS held on Persons whose Deaths were occasioned, directly or indirectly, by DRUNKENNESS, for the Years 1839, 1840, and 1841.

	1839.		1840.		1841.		TOTAL.	
								
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Free .....	12	7	13	4	No distinction made.			
Bond .....	8	3	1	1				
Uncertain .....	9	1	12	3				
TOTAL.....	29	11	26	8	20	9	75	28

No. 33.

A RETURN of the Number of DISEASES treated at Her Majesty's Colonial Hospitals in Van Diemen's Land, and of the Number of DEATHS, for the Years 1839, 1840, and 1841.

YEARS.	HOBART.		LAUNCESTON.		NEW NORFOLK.		PORT ARTHUR.		TOTAL.	
	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.
1839 ..	726	94	903	40	799	42	187	11	2615	187
1840 ..	1967	226	1132	62	725	61	139	25	3963	374
1841 ..	1898	70	511	36	887	51	338	21	3654	178

No. 34.

RETURN showing the RATE of WAGES per Diem to the following Classes of MECHANICS, for the Years 1839, 1840, and 1841.

	1839.				1840.				1841.						
	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		
Bricklayers .....	7	0	to	8	0	7	0	to	8	0	6	0	to	7	0
Joiners .....	7	6	....	9	0	7	6	....	9	0	6	6	....	8	0
Carpenters.....	7	0	....	8	0	7	0	....	8	0	6	0	....	7	0
Masons—Cutters .....	7	0	....	8	0	7	0	....	8	0	6	0	....	8	0
Ditto—Builders .....	7	0	....	8	6	7	0	....	8	6	7	0	....	8	6
Plasterers .....	6	6	....	8	0	6	6	....	8	0	6	0	....	7	6
Painters .....	6	0	....	8	0	6	0	....	8	0	5	6	....	7	6
Plumbers .....	7	6	....	9	0	7	6	....	9	0	6	6	....	8	6
Quarrymen .....	5	0	....	6	0	5	0	....	6	0	4	8	....	5	6





No. 37.

COMPARATIVE *Statement of the PLACES of PUBLIC WORSHIP in Van Diemen's Land, together with the Number of SITTINGS, and of the ECCLESIASTICAL EXPENDITURE, for the Years 1839, 1840, and 1841.*

	CHURCH OF ENGLAND.		CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.		CHURCH OF ROME.		WESLEYANS.		INDEPENDENTS.		BAPTISTS.		TOTAL.		EXPENDITURE.		
	<i>Churches.</i>	<i>Sittings.</i>	<i>Churches.</i>	<i>Sittings.</i>	<i>Churches.</i>	<i>Sittings.</i>	<i>Chapels.</i>	<i>Sittings.</i>	<i>Chapels.</i>	<i>Sittings.</i>	<i>Chapels.</i>	<i>Sittings.</i>	<i>Churches.</i>	<i>Sittings.</i>	£	s.	d.
1839..	16	8950	2	1300	2	600	10	2500	4	1150	1	250	35	14,750	11,208	9	5
1840..	17	9200	3	1900	2	600	15	3800	6	1500	1	250	44	17,250	14,379	1	10
1841..	19	9870	5	2066	3	1200	18	4600	8	1850	2	400	55	19,986	13,631	6	1

No. 38.

COMPARATIVE *Statement of the Number of GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS\* in Van Diemen's Land, with the Number of SCHOLARS, and Ordinary and Contingent EXPENDITURE, for the Years 1839, 1840, and 1841.*

YEARS.	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.	NUMBER OF PUPILS.			INCREASE.	ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	CONTINGENT EXPENDITURE.			TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
		<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>			<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
1839 ..	24	..	..	1190	..	3587 11 9	5212	13	1	8800 4 10
1840 ..	27	785	643	1428	238	4423 18 10	5016	17	11	9440 16 9
1841 ..	28	906	753	1659	231	4864 7 1	5577	3	7	10,441 10 8

\* Including the Queen's Orphan Schools.

## No. 39.

A RETURN showing the Number of CONVICTIONS before the Supreme Court of Van Diemen's Land, and the Courts of Quarter Sessions, with the Proportion in 1000 of the POPULATION, for the Years 1839, 1840, and 1841.

CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.							CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.						
	1839.		1840.		1841.			1839.		1840.		1841.	
	No.	In 1000.	No.	In 1000.	No.	In 1000.		No.	In 1000.	No.	In 1000.	No.	In 1000.
Assault .....	22	..	13	..	12	..	Burglary .....	24	..	22	..	30	..
Bestiality .....	..	..	1	..	2	..	Cattle-stealing .....	2	..	3	..	..	..
Bigamy .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	Embezzlement .....	4	..	3	..	4	..
Cutting and Maiming ..	..	..	6	..	..	..	Forgery .....	6	..	14	..	8	..
Highway Robbery ....	2	..	..	..	..	..	Illegally at large ....	10	..	4	..	..	..
Libel .....	1	..	..	..	4	..	Larceny .....	149	..	130	..	111	..
Manslaughter .....	1	..	5	..	2	..	Receiving .....	30	..	27	..	17	..
Murder .....	..	..	4	..	6	..	Sheep-stealing .....	10	..	6	..	6	..
Perjury .....	..	..	..	..	1	..							
Rape .....	..	..	1	..	..	..							
Stealing from the Person	2	..	1	..	10	..							
TOTALS....	28	$\frac{7}{11}$	31	$\frac{3}{4}$	38	$\frac{3}{5}$	TOTALS....	235	$5\frac{1}{3}$	209	$4\frac{5}{9}$	176	$3\frac{1}{2}$



No. 40.

RETURN of the Number of EXECUTIONS in Van Diemen's Land; the Crimes for which each Individual suffered; and the Proportion in 1000 of the Population, for the Years 1839, 1840, and 1841.

	1839.	1840.	1841.	TOTAL.
Burglary, and putting in fear, being armed .....	..	..	4	4
Murder .....	..	3	4	7
Rape .....	..	1	..	1
Robbery from the person, and putting in fear, being armed .....	..	..	1	1
Stabbing with intent &c. ....	..	1	..	1
TOTAL.....	0	5	9	14
Proportion in 1000 .....	..	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{3}{17}$	..

The total number of Executions for the three years ending with 1838 was 15; and for the three ending with 1835, 37.

YEARS.			
1838....	1523	8	3041
1839....	1946	11	1815
1840....	1361	7	1844
1841....	1119	6	1686
	<i>Absconding.</i>		
	<i>Proportion in 100 of Convict Population.</i>		
	<i>Absent without Leave.</i>		
	<i>Proportion in 100 of Convict Population.</i>		
	<i>Disobedience of Orders.</i>		
	<i>Proportion in 100 of Convict Population.</i>		
	<i>Drunkenness.</i>		
	<i>Proportion in 100 of Convict Population.</i>		
	<i>Insubordination.</i>		
	<i>Proportion in 100 of Convict Population.</i>		
	<i>Insolence.</i>		
	<i>Proportion in 100 of Convict Population.</i>		
	<i>Idleness.</i>		
	<i>Proportion in 100 of Convict Population.</i>		
	<i>Neglect of Duty.</i>		
	<i>Proportion in 100 of Convict Population.</i>		
	<i>Misdemeanors.</i>		
	<i>Proportion in 100 of Convict Population.</i>		
	<i>Colonial Acts—only including Free People.</i>		
	<i>Proportion in 100 of Free Population.</i>		
	<i>Assaults (Free People).</i>		
	<i>Proportion in 100 of Free Population.</i>		
	<i>Drunkenness (Free People).</i>		
	<i>Proportion in 100 of Free Population.</i>		
	<i>Sureties (Free People).</i>		
	<i>Proportion in 100 of Free Population.</i>		
	<i>Various other Charges, not under the foregoing heads.</i>		



No. 42.

SUMMARY of each Description of the various OFFENCES brought before the Police in Van Diemen's Land, for the Half-years ending 30th June, and 31st December, 1841.

HALF-YEAR ENDING	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENCES.																		
	Free.	Bond.																	
30th June, 1841.....	3011	9593	723	669	159	981	554	2466	401	324	579	2103	610	293	84	2658			
31st December, 1841...	3159	8375	918	450	100	705	567	2699	177	377	225	1797	695	253	38	2533			

1119

576

No. 43.

STATEMENT of the OFFENCES and PUNISHMENTS in Van Diemen's Land for the Half-years ending 30th June, and 31st December, 1841.

HALF-YEAR ENDING	NUMBER OF PERSONS BEFORE THE POLICE.		WHO HAVE BEEN PUNISHED OR DISCHARGED AS FOLLOWS:—																																			
	Free.	Bond.																																				
30th June, 1841.....	3011	9593	<i>Committed for Trial.</i>	97	<i>Extended Sentences.</i>	173	<i>Penal Settlements.</i>	458	<i>Chain Gangs.</i>	485	<i>Road Parties.</i>	743	<i>Tread-wheel.</i>	399	<i>Cells.</i>	1401	<i>Stocks.</i>	103	<i>Flogged.</i>	806	<i>Lashes.</i>	13824	<i>Admonished.</i>	887	<i>Discharged.</i>	948	<i>Fined for Drunkenness.</i>	1714	<i>Fined under Colonial Acts.</i>	459	<i>Fined for Assaults.</i>	94	<i>House of Correction.</i>	548	<i>Sureties.</i>	100	<i>Minor Decisions; such as returned to Public Works, &amp;c.</i>	3279
31st December, 1841...	3159	8375		153		254		106	566		715		246		1404		138		565		13708		863		966		1756		550		101		562		85		2504	



## No. 44.

*A Return of PROCESS issued out of the SUPREME COURT of Van Diemen's Land; together with ACTIONS commenced or tried; as likewise JUDGMENTS, SUITS IN EQUITY, &c., for the Years 1839, 1840, and 1841.*

YEARS.	Summons.	Capias.	Actions brought.	Declarations.	Actions Tried.		Judgments on Warrants of Attorney and Cognovits.		Judgments on Computation by the Master on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.	Warrants of Execution.		Warrants of Attorney.	Cognovits.	Equity Suits commenced.		Equity Suits decided.
					Number.	Proportion in 1000 of Free Population.	Number.	Proportion in 1000 of Free Population.		Fi. Fa.	Ca. Sa.			Number.	Proportion in 1000 of Free Population.	
1839....	929	33	962	248	69	$2\frac{1}{2}$	74	$2\frac{2}{3}$	28	281	67	138	34	15	$\frac{5}{9}$	1
1840....	1279	25	1304	339	53	$1\frac{6}{7}$	93	$3\frac{2}{7}$	51	311	68	122	49	9	$\frac{9}{28}$	0
1841....	1859	89	1948	471	82	$2\frac{7}{17}$	182	$5\frac{6}{17}$	80	602	103	327	104	8	$\frac{4}{17}$	0

No. 45.

RETURN of the Number of Convicts at PORT ARTHUR; Number received; Number sent up for Good Behaviour; also the Number of Deaths, &c., for the Years 1839, 1840, and 1841.

YEARS.	Number remain- ing.	Number received.	Number sent up for Good Behaviour.	Proportion to the whole.	Number of Deaths.	Proportion.
1839....	964	415	417	1 in 2 (nearly)	8	1 in 120
1840....	1153	652	433	1 in 3	14	1 in 82
1841....	1117	580	535	1 in 2	18*	1 in 62

\* This includes the number who died at Point Puer.

No. 46.

RETURN of the Number of BOYS, the Number landed, and the Number of Deaths, at POINT PUER; also the EMPLOYMENT of the Boys, and the VALUE of their Work, for the Years 1839, 1840, and 1841.

YEARS.	Number of Boys at End of the Year.	Number landed.	Number of Deaths.	VALUE OF WORK.										TOTAL.
				Carpenters.	Blacksmiths.	Shoemakers.	Tailors.	Sawyers.	Stonecutters.	Coopers.	Quarriers.	Labourers.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1839....	488	217	3	467 10 10	103 0 0	698 0 0	392 14 8	347 8 0	544 4 0	164 14 8	232 8 4	1222 13 8	4172 14 2	
1840....	494	174	14	466 9 10	103 18 8	813 0 10	432 19 4	466 9 4	409 13 4	247 13 4	372 12 6	1387 17 4	4700 12 6	
1841....	617	285	4	485 19 6	139 11 4	815 13 4	373 18 8	543 10 8	564 9 4	277 18 8	564 5 0	1580 2 4	5345 8 10	

Maximum age of Boys received during the three years, 20; minimum age, 10.

No. 47.

RETURN of the Number of DISEASES treated at the Hospital, PORT ARTHUR; together with the Number of DEATHS, for the Years 1839, 1840, and 1841.

YEARS.	DISEASES.	DEATHS.
1839.....	3442	12
1840.....	8293	28
1841.....	12,617	23

THE DEATHS WERE AS FOLLOWS:—

	1839.	1840.	1841.	TOTAL.
Apoplexia .....	..	1	1	2
Asthma .....	..	..	1	1
Bronchitis .....	..	4	..	4
—— Chronica ....	1	..	..	1
Catarrhus .....	..	1	..	1
Contusio .....	2	1	..	3
Diarrhoea .....	..	..	2	2
Dysenteria .....	..	8	4	12
Enteritis.....	..	1	..	1
Febris .....	2	8	4	14
Fractura.....	..	..	1	1
Gastrodynia .....	2	..	..	2
Hemiplegia.....	1	..	..	1
Icterus .....	1	..	..	1
Morbus Cordis .....	1	..	1	2
Paralysis .....	..	..	1	1
Pyrosis .....	..	1	..	1
Pleuritis .....	..	..	2	2
Peritonitis Chronica....	1	..	..	1
Phthisis .....	1	..	1	2
Pneumonia .....	..	2	2	4
Parturitio .....	..	1	..	1
Spasma .....	..	..	1	1
Tetanus .....	..	..	1	1
Vulnus .....	..	..	1	1
TOTAL.....	12	28	23	63



No. 48.

RETURN of the VALUE of EXPORTS from PORT ARTHUR, during the Years 1839, 1840, and 1841.

	1839.		1840.		1841.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Boots, Mud .....pairs	3	6 15 0				
Boots, Men's .....	5020	1014 0 0	1115	223 0 0		
Boots, Women's .....	..	..	442	66 6 0		
Boots.....	138	42 6 0				
Boots, Boys'.....	..	..	83	10 7 6		
Boots, Men's .....	64	28 16 0				
Breakers, Water .....	9	2 5 0				
Bricks .....	30,000	30 0 0	33,000	33 0 0		
Coals ..... tons	9148	2394 5 0	10,433½	2736 0 0	9084½	2329 17 6
Coats, Watchmen's ....	34	6 16 0				
Iron-work for Semaphore	..	33 4 0				
Laths .....	11,000	11 0 0	20,000	20 0 0	5000	5 0 0
Naves .....	..	..	..	..	24	2 12 0
Posts .....	634	34 1 5½	..	..	12	0 6 0
Potatoes .....	..	203 2 2	..	20 2 6	..	7 0 0
Rails .....	437	10 18 6	..	..	3345	13 7 7
Rushes .....bundles	3030	67 13 4	..	..	50	1 13 4
Shingles.....	443,000	221 10 0	176,000	88 0 0	208,000	208 0 0
Shoes.....pairs	..	..	..	..	3487	697 8 0
Shoes, Children's .....	..	..	..	..	100	12 12 0
Spokes .....	..	..	..	..	300	3 2 6
Straw..... tons	..	..	2½	7 10 0	1½	3 17 0
Timber ..... feet	150,309	601 4 8½	311,724	1258 17 11	82,103	328 8 2½
Turnips ..... lbs.	14,040	20 18 4				
Tiles .....	12,170	279 8 2	40	1 0 0		
Wood, Fire ..... tons	90	41 0 0	206	98 4 0	438	219 0 0
Wheat .....bushels			23,280	194 1 0		
Leather-clothing .....			20	13 13 4		
Paid into Military Chest for Schooling for free Children, and Boots and Shoes to Civil Officers .....	..	273 12 7	..	339 15 5½	..	362 5 7½
TOTAL.....	..	5322 16 3	..	5109 16 8½	..	4239 7 9

No. 49.

*A Return of the Value of LABOUR ; Value of EXPORTS from, and the Value of SHIPWRIGHT'S WORK done in, the PORT ARTHUR Settlement during the Years 1839, 1840, and 1841.*

YEARS.	VALUE OF LABOUR.*	VALUE OF EXPORTS.	VALUE OF SHIPWRIGHT'S WORK.	VALUE OF VEGETABLES, &c.		
				PORT ARTHUR.	POINT PUER.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1839....	16,261 16 6	5322 16 3	822 8 4	733 11 0	165 0 0	898 11 0
1840....	18,706 13 10	5109 16 8½	985 3 4	818 2 6½	271 0 7½	1089 3 2
1841....	19,745 11 6	4239 7 9	1400 1 6½	890 7 11¼	277 10 2¾	1167 18 2

\* This does not include the Value of Labour done at Point Puer.

No. 50.

*Return of the Quantity of TIMBER cut at PORT ARTHUR, and its Distribution, during the Years 1839, 1840, and 1841.*

YEARS.	Number of Feet cut.	Number of Feet exported.	Number of Feet used on Settlement.
1839....	356,521	150,309	206,212
1840....	402,372	314,724	87,648
1841....	294,368	82,103	121,931

No. 51.

*LAND in Cultivation, its PRODUCE, and VALUE at PORT ARTHUR, during the Years 1839, 1840, and 1841.*

YEARS.	Land in Cultivation.	Produce.	No. of Pounds.	At per lb.	Amount.
					£ s. d.
1839....	40 acres.	Potatoes, Cabbage.	351,055½	½d.	733 11 0
1840....	50*	Wheat.	23,280	10s. per bushel.	194 0 0
		Potatoes, Cabbage.	299,580	½d.	624 2 6
1841....	50	Potatoes, Cabbage.	331,390½	½d.	690 7 11¼
		Hay.	40 tons.	£5 per ton.	200 0 0

\* This includes the land at Point Puer, but not the value of the Produce, which is given above in No. 49.

No. 52.

A Return of SHIPWRIGHT'S WORK at PORT ARTHUR, during the  
Years 1839, 1840, and 1841.

1839.

During this year 5 Whale Boats were built at the Dock  
Yard, value £106. One Buoy Boat, strongly built,  
decked, &c., value £110 19s. 8d. One Steam Vessel,  
with two Tug Boats, value £357 12s. 6d. One Flag  
Staff, with Hooks and Eyes, &c., value £8 14s. 6d.  
Materials, Iron Work, &c., and Repairs to Government  
Vessels, value £239 1s. 8d.; making the total for  
the year ..... } £822 8 4

1840.

During this year 18 Whale Boats were built at the Dock  
Yard, value £480. Five Buoys, value £48. Thirty-  
six Davits, value £28 16s. Repairs to Schooner  
"Gem," £11 17s. 8d. Materials, &c., and various  
Repairs to Settlement Boats and Launches, as also to  
the Government Vessels; making the total for the  
year ..... } £985 3 4

1841.

During this year 21 Whale Boats were built at the Dock  
Yard, value £564 17s. 4d. One new Lighter, value  
£254. One Gun Boat, value £113 3s. 2d. One  
Tug Boat, value £83 3s. 10d. Materials, &c., and  
various Repairs to Settlement Boats, Government Ves-  
sels, &c., value £384 16s. 7½d. Total value..... } £1400 1 6½

N.B.—One new Barque was launched in December, 1841, the value of which will  
be included in the Returns for 1842.



No. 53.

*Numerical Return, showing the DISTRIBUTION of OFFENCES tried at POINT PUER during the Year 1841.*

Total number of Cases tried ..... 685			
Of whom were tried once	128	.....	128
twice	49	.....	98
3 times	27	.....	81
4 ..	9	.....	36
5 ..	3	.....	15
6 ..	12	.....	72
7 ..	9	.....	63
8 ..	7	.....	56
9 ..	5	.....	45
10 ..	2	.....	20
11 ..	3	.....	33
12 ..	2	.....	24
14 ..	1	.....	14
			685

No. 54.

*RETURN of the Nature of the PUNISHMENT of the THREE MEN and THREE BOYS who were the oftenest tried during the Year 1841.*

MEN.					BOYS.			
	<i>Number of Times tried.</i>	<i>Days in Solitary Confinement.</i>	<i>Months in Chain Gangs.</i>	<i>Stripes.</i>		<i>Days in Solitary Confinement.</i>	<i>Stripes.</i>	<i>Number of Times tried.</i>
No. 1.*	17	57	15	214	No. 1.	65	108	14
No. 2.	13	37	..	156	No. 2.	67	88	12
No. 3.	12	29	5	61	No. 3.	55	81	12

\* This man was afterwards committed for the murder of a fellow-Convict.

## No. 55.

*Return of the NUMBER of CONVICTS tried on TASMAN'S PENINSULA during the Year 1841, and the Nature of the PUNISHMENT.*

<i>Strength at the End of the Year.</i>	<i>Total tried.</i>	<i>Corporal Punishment.</i>	<i>Chain Gangs.</i>	<i>Solitary Confinement.</i>	<i>Reprimanded.</i>	<i>Original Sentence extended.</i>	<i>Detained at Port Arthur.</i>	<i>Acquitted.</i>	<i>Number of Stripes inflicted.</i>
1045	1871	393	[423	920	95	6	14	16	11,976

## No. 56.

*Return showing the NUMBER of BOYS punished, and Nature of PUNISHMENT, at POINT PUER during the Year 1841.*

<i>Strength at the End of the Year.</i>	<i>Total tried.</i>	<i>Corporal Punishment.</i>	<i>Solitary Confinement.</i>	<i>Reprimanded.</i>	<i>Removed to Port Arthur.</i>	<i>Original Sentence extended.</i>	<i>Acquitted.</i>	<i>Number of Stripes inflicted.</i>
617	685	291	366	14	9	4	1	6493

## No. 57.

RATIONS *for* CONVICTS *at* PORT ARTHUR.

DAILY.....	{	$1\frac{4}{16}$ lbs. Flour, 12 per cent.
		8 oz. Rice.
		1 oz. Sugar.
		8 oz. Potatoes, or one pound Green Vegetables.
		$\frac{3}{4}$ lb. Fresh or Salt Beef, or
		$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Salt Pork.
		$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Salt.
		$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Soap.

## APPROPRIATION.

$1\frac{4}{16}$  lbs. Flour made into  $1\frac{1}{16}$  lbs. Bread.

BREAKFAST.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9\frac{1}{3} \text{ oz. Bread.} \\ 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ oz. Rice....} \\ \frac{1}{2} \text{ oz. Sugar ..} \end{array} \right\}$  made into  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pints.

DINNER ....  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9\frac{1}{3} \text{ oz. Bread.} \\ \frac{1}{2} \text{ lb. Potatoes, or 1 lb. Green Vegetables.} \\ \frac{3}{4} \text{ lb. Fresh or Salt Beef, or } \frac{1}{2} \text{ lb. Salt Pork.} \end{array} \right\}$

SUPPER.....  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9\frac{1}{3} \text{ oz. Bread.} \\ 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ oz. Rice....} \\ \frac{1}{2} \text{ oz. Sugar ..} \end{array} \right\}$  made into  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pints.

N.B.—1 oz. Rice is used in making  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pints Soup for Dinner for each Man.

## No. 2 SCALE.

Those individuals, “not under Punishment,” who receive Tea and Sugar will, in addition to the above Ration, have 1 pint of Tea to Breakfast, and also to Supper, made from  $\frac{1}{3}$  oz. Tea and  $1\frac{2}{7}$  oz. Sugar.



No. 58.

RETURN of all PENSIONS paid from the Colonial Revenue of Van Diemen's Land, from 1838 to 1841, both inclusive ; with the Services for which they have been allowed, and the Authority by which they have been granted.

TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT.	AUTHORITY.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Collins, Mrs. . .	Widow of Lieut.-Governor	Crown.....	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0
Collins, R. ....	Superannuated Overseer..	Lieut.-Governor	31 18 9	31 18 9	31 18 9	31 18 9
Fletcher, W. . .	Long services as Constable	Ditto .....	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Griffin, E. ....	Retired Pilot .....	Ditto .....	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
Gunn, William.	{ Loss of arm in Colonial } { Service .....	Crown.....	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0
Knopwood, R. .	Retired Chaplain .....	Ditto .....	100 0 0			
Smith, Oliver..	Overseer of Public Works	Lieut.-Governor	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
Sorell, Colonel.	Retired Lieut.-Governor .	Crown.....	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
Young, Mrs. . .	Widow of Lieut. Young..	Lieut.-Governor	.. .. .	50 0 0		
			876 18 9	826 18 9	776 18 9	776 18 9

THE END.